

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—NO. 44 VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1817

[VOL. XXXI.]

BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son,

INFORM their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCHANDIZE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—tf.

Notice.—CHEAP GOODS

WARFIELD has just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store on Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of seasonable

MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to sell cheap. They were purchased for cash, and he thinks very much under their value, and will be sold accordingly. Lexington, Oct. 25th—3t.

JOHN STICKNEY,

FRESH RICE, HAS FOR SALE, White and Red Lead by wholesale, at the Factory prices. Best warranted gun powder, bee's wax, Nutmegs, allspice, cardinals, Coffee, by the barrel or bag, Paints, Putty, &c. as usual. And a quantity of TAR and ROSIN. October 25, 1817.—4t

BIRD SMITH

HAS now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GROCERIES, which he will sell low for Cash, Wholesale or Retail, at his stand on Cheapside, Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, Irish Whiskey, Holland Gin, Old Whiskey, Madeira, Sherry, Tinneriff, Malaga, and Claret WINES. Teas, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Fish, Sausages, best chewing Tobacco, Spices, West India Peaches, Raisins, Cheese, Windsor, Rose and Transparent Soap, &c. &c. October 11, 1817.—tf.

NOTICE.

Samuel R. Combs and Theodora Combs, his wife, Richard G. Williams and Catherine Williams, his wife, Edward McGuire and Fanny McGuire, his wife, Thomas Jones and Lydia Jones, his wife, Richard C. Holder, his wife, John H. Holder, his wife, heirs and representatives of John Holder, dec. TAKE NOTICE. THAT on Tuesday next, being the 28th day of October, I shall attend at the place where the track crosses the cliff of Lower Howard's creek, the beginning call of John Joutt's entry of 1000 acres, to take the depositions of Jesse Hodges and others. Also, on the Saturday following, being the 1st day of November, I shall attend at the house of Samuel Woods, in Mercer county, to take the depositions of said Woods and others. Also, on the 16th of December next, I shall attend at the tavern now occupied by Mr. Oden, in the town of Frankfort, to take the depositions of the Hon. Thomas Todd, and others. All of which are to be taken between the rising and setting of the sun on the respective days aforesaid, and to be read as evidence in the suit in Chancery depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you are defendants. JOHN JOUTT.

October 25, 1817.—2t

BELL TAVERN,

Capitol Hill, City of Washington, IS now open, together with that large circular house, which the Hon. Mr. Dallas occupied, with that whole block of buildings owned by Thomas Law, Esq. occupied last session by Mr. Dowson, as boarding houses, and for some years past by his mother, Mrs. Dowson, deceased; with a number of more elegant new rooms, finished and furnished in the most elegant style. All the houses equal, if not superior to any public inn in America—where Members of Congress with their families, or families coming to the city, can be accommodated in the best style, as private as in their own house or a private family, if they wish. Members of Congress can be accommodated in the most elegant style, with single rooms, and several mess rooms, as may suit themselves, if I can be honored with their custom, it was such pain to me last session that I could not accommodate, and was obliged to turn off. I now have gone to great expense to have that honor, and I hope these honorable gentlemen, and all others that wish to be accommodated in the best style, will call on me. I am not concerned in stages or steam boats to recommend me; I only request the proprietors of public inns or steam boats, to let my cards or prints hang up, that the public may make a choice; and should I be their choice, they will see the style and ease with which I will accommodate with every thing necessary to render my guests happy. The best of bedding, cooks, pastry, &c. none to surpass them. Servants of the best characters selected. The large convenient stables occupied by Mr. Carnes for some years past, together with two other stables and coach house attached to the buildings, with a plentiful supply of the best hay and oats, &c. selected. The best of cellars; and every attention paid by the public's humble servant, from Berkeley Springs, Virginia.

ROBERT BAILEY.

The Editors of the Baltimore American, Democratic Press and Aurora, Mercantile Advertiser, Boston Patriot, Enquirer, Raleigh Register, City Gazette, Norfolk Her., Kentucky Gazette and Louisiana Gazette will insert the above till the next session of Congress, and forward their accounts to me, in Washington city. R. B.

Washington, Oct. 10—25—6t

Bear, Otter & Mink Skins

WANTED. THE highest price in cash for prime Bear, Otter & Mink Skins; will be given by J. C. WENZEL. Lexington, Oct. 11—tf.

JOHN STICKNEY,

HAS for sale at his Store, Short Street, PUTTY, in any quantity, of the best quality, at his old established price of 25 cents per lb. Also Window Glass, 2000 lb. Spanish Whiteing—a quantity of Common Whiting at 12 1/2 cts. per lb. very suitable for whitewashing, 3,000 lb. Lamplack, Gold Leaf, Paints, Oil and Furnishes of every description—likewise 3,000 lb. Coffee, which will be sold very low—Cordials of the best quality, Brimstone, Indigo, Gums, Blanche, Glass Bubbles, Pottery, &c. &c. N. B. CASH given for FLAXSEED, TALLOW and HOGS-LARD. October 11th 1817.—4t.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, in Lexington,

THE BAGGING FACTORY,

NOW occupied by the subscribers, with Lots and out houses belonging thereto, together with all necessary implements for carrying on the business; an inventory whereof to be exhibited on the day of sale, and to be made good on the 1st day of January, 1818, when possession will be given. Terms of sale: Negotiable, and approved endorsed Notes, at 6 and 9 months from the day of sale, and then to be executed.

Persons desirous of becoming purchasers can apply for further information a few days previous to the sale, to the subscribers on the premises. JOHN SMITH & CO. Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—5t

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

TEGARDEN & SHRYOCK HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the house adjoining Mr. LEARY, an extensive assortment of SILKS, BOMBAZETTS, SATINS, FINE & COARSE CLOTHS, GINGHAMS, CASSIMERES, CAMBRICS, WOOLEN CORDS, LADIES FASHIONABLE SHOES, JUNETE IRON, And an elegant assortment of LIVERPOOL & CHINA WARE. All of which are offered for less money than any heretofore imported. Lexington, October 4.—40—6t

HORSE MARKET.

On every Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock, Will be a regular sale at Auction, of Horses, Cattle and other live Stock; Wagons, Carriages and Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Persons wishing at any time to sell any of the above articles, are requested to make entry of the same with us, some days prior to, or at least before the day of sale. A. LE GRAND & CO. Auctioneers & Commission Merchants. October 11—tf

Auction & Commission Business.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the above business exclusively. All orders and consignments, will be attended to and executed with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings. A. LE GRAND & CO. Auctioneers & Commission Merchants. N. B. They will also attend particularly to out-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms. Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817.—4t

FOR SALE,

At the Lexington Warehouse, JAMAICA SPIRITS, 5th proof, TANNER'S OIL, HAVANA SUGAR, ALLSPICE, WROUGHT IRON SPIKES, TRACE CHAINS, &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for Cash. JOHN BRADFORD. Sept. 20, 1817.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and at J. W. PALMER'S Book Store, by the gross, dozen, or single copy, Bradford's Kentucky Almanac, FOR THE YEAR 1818. Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817. tf

NEW GOODS.—Cheapside.

WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co. have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at the uppermost house on Cheapside, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queens Ware, and Groceries, all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as any Goods that have ever been brought to this market. Lexington, April 22.—17—tf

ELEGANT CARPETING.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO. Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, which they offer at a very reduced price. August 23—tf

JUST OPENED

At Thomas E. Boswell & Co's Store on Short-street, opposite the market, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which, are a few pieces of SHEPPARD'S SUPER. CLOTHS, SUPERFINE CASSIMERES, BRUSSELS & SCOTCH CARPETING, BOMBAZETTS, assorted, LADIES GRIP & STRAW BATS, Of elegant quality and latest fashions, which they offer for sale at a small advance on the Philadelphia auction prices.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND, A few Casks of SHERRY WINE, IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER & TEAS. YOUNG HYSON. They expect in a few days an elegant assortment of Ladies' fashionable Shoes. 23d August—tf

MERCHANDIZE.

AN INVOICE of \$15,000 assorted GOODS, well selected, on consignment, for sale, Apply to TILFORD, TROTTER & CO. August 2, 1817.—4t

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, Early opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S. HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF: BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, CASSINETS, HARD-WARE, SATINETTS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c. They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to. Lexington, Sept. 13—4t. The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the above three times.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash. TILFORD, TROTTER & CO. P. S. Among other articles they have CARPETING for Rooms, Passages, &c. Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Philadelphia prices. January 1, 1817.—128—4t

Partnership Dissolved.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ELISHA J. WINTER & CO. was dissolved on the 1st instant by mutual consent. Elisha J. Winter will settle the concerns of the Partnership. ELISHA J. WINTER, THOS. H. PINDELL. Lexington, July 26, 1817. THE subscriber offers his STOCK OF GOODS on hand at very reduced prices for cash, either wholesale or retail. Country dealers and others will find it their interest to give him a call. ELISHA J. WINTER. Lexington, July 26—t

THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. McCalla, (CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS,) WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUT & B. GAINES, formerly of the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of

Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls. Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by CLOUT & GAINES. Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—4t

KNABWASALT—by the barrel,

NAILS—At Pittsburgh prices, by the keg, COPPER—for Sills. Together with a complete assortment of MERCHANDIZE. JUST RECEIVED—and for Sale by TILFORD, TROTTER & CO. Lexington, July 19.—tf

BEAR & OTTER SKINS

WANTED. SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the highest price in cash for prime Bear and Otter Skins; delivered at their Warehouse. Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.

POETRY.

FROM THE ENQUIRER. Miss MARY EDGEMORTH, who seems never tired of instructing or amusing the world, has lately published Three Coward Dwarves, in three Acts each.—From the last of these, which she styles "The Rose, Thistle and Shamrock," we extract the following artless and tender lines:

Kitchen of the Widow Larkins's Cottage.—A Door is open, into an inner room.—MABEL, alone, (sitting near the door of the inner room, spinning and singing.) Sleep, mother, sleep! in slumber blest, It joys my heart to see thee rest.

Unfelt in sleep, thy load of sorrow, Breathe free and thoughtless of to-morrow; And long and light, thy slumbers last, In happy dreams forget the past. Sleep, mother, sleep! thy slumber's blest, It joys my heart to see thee rest.

Many's the night she walk'd for me, To nurse my helpless infancy; While cradled on her patient arm, She hush'd me with the mother's charm. Sleep, mother, sleep! thy slumber's blest, It joys my heart to see thee rest.

And be it mine to soothe thy age, With tender care thy grief assuage, This hope is left to poorest poor, And richest child can do no more. Sleep, mother, sleep! thy slumber's blest, It joys my heart to see thee rest.

* This song is set to music by Mr. Webbe.

LONG TALK,

Delivered by Brother JAMES COWAN, before the Tammany Society of Lexington, on the late Anniversary of the Discovery of America [October 13, 1817.] Brethren of the Columbian Order!

Having convened together for the purpose of perpetuating the recollection of those instructive and interesting considerations which associate themselves with the discovery of America, let us for a few moments turn our attention to the causes and consequences of this momentous event.

On the 12th of October, 1492, the day we commemorate, the light of civilization and science first dawned on the darkness of savage gloom, which had for countless seasons overcast the wilds of Columbia. Anterior to that period, those fertile fields which now smile under the benign influence of agriculture, those populous cities which now raise their lofty spires and gorgeous palaces to the clouds, were the haunts of savages, the

sites of wigwams, or the covert of the wolf. Inhabiting a continent on which nature had lavished her most profuse and beneficent natural advantages, the indolent and untutored savage trampled them under his feet, as unconscious of their importance as though they were buried in the deep and dismal regions of the dead. To the great Spirit who rules and reigns above they commended their souls; and their bodies they reposed upon the capacious and bountiful bosom of nature for food and for rest. No corroding cares, no noise of tolling bells, no hum of busy commerce ever disturbed their peaceful slumbers; and when the great Spirit withdrew his mantle from the face of the sun, and suffered his irradiating beams to illumine the forest and shine upon the hills, all nature sung in harmonious concord the praises of the Creator of the universe. The feathered creation in ten thousand notes of sweetest melody; the loud thunders of the tremendous cataract, as well as the gentle music of the clear cascade; the restless current of the majestic river, as well as the rippling of the rivulet; the spangled dew-drop of the morn; the rainbow of the cataract; "The flower that's born to blush unseen, And waste its fragrance on the desert air,"

All united in their hosannas to the throne of heaven. But these silent aspirations of nature, which had for innumerable moons been raised to heaven, those lofty forests and uncultivated lands were destined to unfold in infinite variety, under the skillful hand of civilization and science, the evidences of the incomprehensible goodness and greatness of God. Those gifts of nature, which for ages had lain dormant and unused, were now to be moulded to every useful purpose, under the guidance of civilized man's ingenuity.

The experience of ages justifies us in saying that it is not for man to prescribe limits to mind. When Christopher Columbus with confidence and perseverance declared to the court of Spain that he could find a passage to India, and discover a new continent in the west, the suggestion was treated with that scorn and contempt peculiar to ignorance. Before the power of elastic steam was demonstrated by practice, that man would have been treated as theoretically deranged who should have asserted that by its application to boats the distance from New Orleans to Louisville could be run against the currents of the Mississippi and Ohio in twenty days, and vice versa in five. And even at this enlightened period of the world, that man who should undertake to say that in the course of fifty years the navigation of the atmosphere in balloons would be as common and familiar as the navigation of the ocean in vessels, would be considered as wild and visionary. Yet how often have adventures in scientific enterprise realised projects much more apparently visionary and impossible? Columbus was told by the court of Spain, that to sail down to the bottom of the world was practicable; but that no wind however strong could possibly impel his vessel up again. Proposition after proposition was made by Columbus to the court of Spain to aid him in fitting out vessels for his voyage of discovery, but rejected with a frigidity of repulsion calculated to wound the feelings of the most callous, and to curb the ardor of the most enterprising. Although the entreaties of Columbus were in a measure disregarded by Ferdinand, king of Spain, and his proposals rejected, yet fortunately for freedom and for man, they sunk deep into the mind and magnanimous bosom of his queen Isabella. The cold-blooded calculating policy of Ferdinand took alarm at the expense of the expedition; but his queen Isabella, with an ardent generosity characteristic of her sex, preferred to pawn her jewels to defray that expense. Whole nations and empires have been sacrificed to enhance the splendor or to gratify the fancy of the fair; but as to Isabella, the gaudy splendor of her paraphernalia dwindled into nothingness when contrasted with the splendid lustre of the enterprise projected by Columbus, and perfected by her imagination. The friends of John Cabot and Americus Vesputius may prate and call them the discoverers of America; but to Isabella and Columbus let the sons and daughters of Columbia raise their hosannas of honor and glory.

This world was sad, Columbia was a wild, The haunts of savages, till woman smiled. Through the influence and interposition of Isabella, Columbus was enabled to set sail from Palos, in Spain, in August 1492, with three caravels and a Santa Maria. For twenty days did he persevere in traversing an unexplored ocean; at the end of which time the stoutest hearts of his sturdy crew began to falter with fear, and mutiny scowled with a dark and threatening aspect on every brow. On the night of the 11th of October, 1492, while floating on the surface of an unknown deep, surrounded with malcontents, and in momentary expectation of being plunged into a watery grave, the desponding spirits of Columbus were reanimated by a glimmering light which darted upon the crew of the Santa Maria from the island of Guanahua. On the following day, the 12th of October, 1492, the day we celebrate, Columbus and his joyful crew, at sunrise in the morning, with the pomp and parade of martial music, approached, kneeled, and kissed the shore of the long-looked for land.

It would be needless to fatigue your

attention with a further recapitulation of the many wise and noble actions of Columbus in the progress of his discoveries; they are familiar to every one. Yet, to the shame and disgrace of human nature, this unparalleled man, after all the inestimable blessings he conferred on mankind by the fertility of his genius and the boldness of his adventures, was finally doomed to feel and to suffer under the malignity, the envy, and the depravity of his fellow-men. Elevated in the temple of fame by his own meritorious efforts, he became a conspicuous mark for the poisonous shafts of malevolence. Thus we find that no age or nation is free from those pestilential vermin, which, despairing to merit the plaudits of the world, endeavor to besmear the fair fame of the good and the great with their offensive slime. Even the immortal Washington, whilst struggling to unbind the chains of tyranny which had enslaved mankind for ages, had his secret and avowed enemies in the cabinet and the field. When we retrace the march of time, and discover that only three generations have sunk into the silent tomb since the discovery of America, and only two generations have passed away since the first colony was planted at Jamestown; when we look around us and see the extensive country which the labor of man has rescued from the gloom of the forest; when we survey the vast continent of North and South America, and see how many millions of human souls are enjoying all the blessings of peace, plenty and independence, how can we properly appreciate the tribute of gratitude we owe to Columbus? What mortal, untouched with celestial fire, could have foreseen the progress which man was destined to make in the new world? That genius which had for centuries slumbered under the torpor which the tyranny of Europe had imposed upon it, now stimulated by the objects of enterprise which every where displayed themselves, burst from its Boetian darkness, and soared aloft, free as the air which fanned its pinions. Well might the American sage, the immortal Franklin, feel the keenest regret when he was about to depart from the terrestrial theatre, that the progress of improvement, the march of genius in America, would be closed upon him forever. Well might he wish to revisit his country at the close of a century, that his soul might be saluted with the consummation of its predictions in the progress of improvement. The bards of other years, in their poetic fiction, feigned Prometheus to have formed man of clay, and to have breathed life into him with fire stolen from heaven. For this presumption in Prometheus, the cloud compelling Jupiter, the sire of gods, directed Mercury to chain him on the top of mount Caucasus, to set a vulture at his liver, which grew as fast as it was devoured.

But Franklin, whose genius soared from earth to heaven, and coruscated from cloud to cloud, as playfully as the electric fluid itself, required not the foreign aid of poetic fiction to arrest the lightning in its course, and draw it down to earth. Behold the Columbian philosopher, whilst the elements were in a blaze, and

"Above the sire of gods his thunder rolls, And peals on peals redoubled rend the poles," Behold him calmly and placidly with his kite, his wire and Leyden vial, drawing down the lightning from heaven, and unfolding the arcana of nature to an admiring world.

That boldness of conception in Columbus which led to the discovery of the new world seems to have infused itself into the people themselves, who are nurtured by its soil. The world never witnessed such advances in both the ornamental and useful arts as have been made in America within the recollection of the present generation. What discovery, let me ask, since the creation of the world will bear a comparison with the discovery of elastic steam, both as to the wonderful ingenuity of its application, as well as the utility of its operations?

Not only has the commerce of the new world been brought to our doors by its power, but the labor and toil of man have been abridged beyond the most sanguine calculation. That which required the united labor and strength of thousands to effectuate, can now be effected by the application of machinery and elastic steam under the superintendence of a single man. Although the principle of elastic steam may not have been discovered by Robert Fulton, yet to him are we indebted for all the innumerable blessings and enjoyments which flow from its practical operation. Warriors may recount the many bloody deeds they have achieved; statesmen may boast of listening senates at command; orators may congratulate themselves on the many victories which they have obtained over the passions and the prejudices of the multitude; poets may prate and perch themselves like peacocks on Parnassus; but the fame of Robert Fulton has gone forth to the ends of the earth, and requires no trumpet to proclaim it to the world. Before the trumpet's sound dies upon the ear, his majestic boats, gliding with the velocity of light on the surface of the foaming flood, proclaim to every region of the earth the immortality of Fulton. Like the bright luminary of heaven amid the twinkling stars around, so in the galaxy of American benefactors the name of Robert Fulton shall shine with undiminished lustre, until the stars shall fade away, and the sun himself grow dim with age.

But, brethren of the Columbian Order, it is not enough to rest satisfied in recounting the deeds of our predecessors, and congratulating ourselves on their exertions in guarding and advancing the prosperity of Columbia. Let us look forward into futurity, and learning wisdom from past events, let us view the long destinies of the American republic. To pourtray before you in their preparatory colors, the wonderful discoveries in every branch of science since the discovery of America, would require more time than the present occasion affords, and more talent than I possess. Thus far Columbia has progressed in the scale of nations with unexampled prosperity. Not only has she grown wealthy and independent, but in her bosom the virtues have found a genial soil. For a long time previous to the late war, and during the memorable period of remonstrance and negotiation, the friends of liberty trembled for the valor and the virtue of America. It was apprehended that avarice had entwined its serpentine coils around the hearts of the Americans, and that the cardinal virtues were languishing under its deleterious influence. But that remonstrance against outrage and injustice, like the distant rumbling of an approaching storm, was only the necessary precursor of vengeance, devastation and death. And although the inevitable calamities attending international warfare are always to be deplored, yet the fiery furnace through which the nation has passed, tended to separate the pure metal from the dross, and purge the political atmosphere of many noxious ingredients. Thus having established a reputation throughout the world for justice, for bravery and virtue, it becomes the sons of Columbia to pursue that course hereafter which will preclude the necessity of future conflicts with foreign nations, and promote our happiness at home; and if it be not a deviation from the considerations connected with the day we celebrate, permit me to say that the encouragement of domestic manufactures and internal commerce is highly calculated to promote an object so desirable.

When we take into consideration the present and future prospects of the American people, and particularly of the western states, we have no hesitation in saying that the encouragement of domestic manufactures will tend directly to the promotion of peace, plenty and happiness at home, and enable us to wage more successful wars in the defence of our country.

There are four cardinal principles to be regarded in the policy pursued by every nation of people; to wit, the best mode of securing plenty of provisions, of clothing, of habitation, and means of defence against invading foes. In the earlier periods of American history, it is not surprising that agriculture constituted the principal pursuit of our forefathers. The western population was in embryo; the intercourse with Great Britain was direct, natural, and protected by her. The means of subsistence drawn from the cultivation of the soil required no art nor capital more than man's physical force afforded. The exchange of commodities with England was facile, profitable, and at the same time supplied in abundance the necessary articles for clothing as well as luxury. But the American population progressed beyond the example of any other country. In less than three centuries the infant colonies acquired the strength of manhood, put forth their power, and exhibited to an applauding world a free, independent and republican government. The reasons and the causes which operated in confining the attention of the colonies to agriculture alone, ceased with the declaration of independence. From the moment we assumed the attitude of freedom and independence as a nation, from that moment our policy and interest dictated that course which would most effectually relieve us from dependence on England or any other foreign power. It is very true, that by agriculture and commerce we have been growing rich as a nation, and will still continue to grow richer; but, at the same time that the truth of the position is admitted, it is contended that agriculture, manufactures and commerce, hand in hand, would give an additional spring to the industry, wealth and security of the nation, beyond the most sanguine calculation of the friends to domestic manufactures.

I am well aware of the thread-worn doctrine, that the American nation is not yet ripe for manufacturing; that the goods of foreign nations, both cotton and woolen, can be imported and sold at lower prices than the American manufacturer can possibly afford to sell at; and that neither associations nor governments should take upon themselves to direct the current of individual interest, which, it is said, will always find out the most profitable channels for the use of capital. In answer, it may be contended, that however true the above positions might be at other times, and under different circumstances, at the present time, and under existing circumstances, they are by no means tenable. In the first place, we are ripe for manufacturing; secondly, sound policy, the example of other countries, and the maxim among nations of doing unto others as they do unto us, command us to extend to the manufacturer governmental aid. And when we do so, and thus place our manufacturers on equal ground with foreign manufacturers, we will find that American woollens and cotton will be sold at lower prices than foreign fabrics.

If all the governments on the globe with one accord would agree to suffer commerce to regulate itself, without any governmental interference whatever, American policy would say, let domestic manufactures maintain itself. And here permit me to say, that if foreign manufacturing countries had never derived aid from their respective governments, America would at this day have supplied her home market, and have entered into successful competition with other nations. Viewing things then as they are, and the practice of foreign governments, as it is independent of theoretic castles, and why shall not our government encourage manufactures? Do we wish to extend the market for the products of our soil, and render it more uniform? Then let us encourage manufactures. Do we wish as a nation to be prepared at all points for independence in peace and war, and to place at defiance the current of foreign corruption? Then let us encourage manufactures. But it will be said, how can the market for the consumption of our crude produce be enlarged by the encouragement of domestic manufactures? A moment's reflection on the elementary principles of commerce will afford the solution. Every man of reflection will admit that there are three primary and uniform sources of wealth in every country, the wages of labor, the profits of stock, and the rent of land. Whatever most efficiently puts into action the labor of any country tends to promote its wealth and prosperity. It is very evident that if we view the whole world, for example, as one society, laboring for its common support and convenience, more of its attention will be employed in preparing necessary wearing apparel than in the cultivation of the soil to procure the means of subsistence. Thousands and ten thousands of human souls are supported in Europe, and in England especially, from the sale of their manufactures in America. More than the half of the aggregate proceeds of American labor goes to the support of transatlantic burlins, who in return for our provisions furnish us with such manufactured articles as convenience or necessity requires. It is to the manufacturing class of society that the agricultural male sale of their surplus produce; and inasmuch as in America but a small portion of society are engaged in manufacturing, when compared with those employed in agriculture, it follows as a necessary certainty that we are dependent in a very great degree on a foreign market for the sale of our produce. That foreign market, too, is as fluctuating and uncertain as the seasons of the year and the caprice of crowned heads. Every man who has paid any attention to the course of trade, must know that manufacturing countries in good seasons often raise their own provisions, and are at no time solely dependent on America for provisions and raw materials. Before, and more particularly since the discovery of America, Great Britain, as well as many other manufacturing countries, have drawn abundant supplies of provisions and raw materials from other parts of the world, besides North America. Hence it follows that although the sale of goods in America is to Great Britain a very fruitful source of wealth, yet is she by no means dependent on us, either for provisions or raw materials for her factories. If, then, from the very nature of man, and his various wants, a very large portion of us must at all times and in all countries be employed in manufacturing for the balance, why, let me ask, shall we employ and feed men across the Atlantic ocean, at the distance of three thousand miles, to manufacture for us, when there are thousands of needy men, women and children, who cry aloud for help, at home. When during the late war with England, we were cut off from the usual supplies of British goods, privations were felt, and greater expected; embarrassment and difficulties threatened the government from every quarter. Who were they, that at this crisis, with a daring enterprise, engaged their capitals in the erection of factories? They were the very men, who, having aided the government in time of its need, have now a claim on our gratitude and protection, which no magnanimous nation will ever withhold. But we are met at the threshold with an objection, supposed to be a huge one indeed, that any aid afforded by government to the manufacturer will be at the expense of agriculture. How at the expense of agriculture? If by timely aid and encouragement we keep alive those inestimable factories which sprang into existence during the late war, and thus create and protect a branch of business in which the labor of thousands and ten thousands can be profitably employed in manufacturing goods, which we now import from foreign countries, surely we will by so doing raise up at home a class in society, who in all countries are the consumers of the surplus produce of agriculture. Near-sighted indeed must that man be who would not contribute his mite in establishing a market for the sale of his surplus produce, which would return his mite two fold, and secure to him a permanent market. Experience has taught us that the market for our surplus produce is always varying with the whims and caprices of European governments, imposing restraints and restrictions on commerce. It is to the manufacturing world principally that we make sale of our surplus produce, and with whom alone the exchange is valuable. If, then, by the interchange of commodities, the foundation of all grade, we put into action much of the labor of foreign countries, we contribute just that much to the wealth of those countries. Surely then it must be obvious that this interchange of commodities

in our own country would put into action the same labor at home, and just in proportion to the number of human beings which this employment would support, in the same proportion would our country be enriched. Not only would domestic manufactures give employment to thousands of our own population, now too poor and too feeble to enter into agricultural pursuits to advantage; but would induce all that portion of transatlantic population whose habits, manners and customs have become interwoven with manufacturing pursuits, to emigrate to America. Thus would we hold out a powerful persuasive influence to the citizens of all nations to seek refuge from oppression and starvation, in the factories of America, whose rapidly increasing population, extensiveness and fertility of territory, would ensure a constant market for the products of those factories; which, in their turn, would consume the greater part of their surplus produce. Look, for instance, to the late accounts given us of the emigrants to America in the course of one week, amounting to upwards of two thousand. This too at a time when our factories are almost in a state of despondency from the great influx and sacrifices of British goods. If then at a time when the prospects of the artisans in America are gloomy, such immense numbers are flocking to America from Europe, may we not with a degree of certainty calculate on a much greater proportion of emigrants whenever our government will give such protection to the enterprise of our manufacturers as her interest and the usages of other countries demand. It is impossible that any man who has marked the progress of the English government, and their policy in protecting and aiding their manufacturers, can for a moment hesitate to say, that it is the duty as well as policy of the American government to adopt countervailing measures. Whilst our theoretic and luke-warm politicians are preaching the doctrine of letting trade regulate itself, and that factories will grow up whenever private interest and the nature of things will dictate and justify their growth in America, the British government are taking steps which will forever preclude us from a successful competition. As, for example, an enterprising individual attempts to establish a woollen or cotton factory in America—British agents, who are constantly among us, and on the alert, mark the progress of the factory, and give regular information to their masters at home. If the American manufacturer exhibits in market any given specimen of woollen or cotton goods, which will bear a successful competition with the same kind of British goods, what is the consequence? The British manufacturers, upon receiving a true account of the rivalry which that kind of goods will probably meet from American factories, immediately combine and throw into the American market large quantities of such goods, with express directions to undersell in any event the American fabrics. Can any man with his eyes open doubt for a moment that such has frequently been the fact, not only with regard to other countries, and in former days, but that such is at this moment the policy pursued by the British government towards America? The government of England, conscious that her existence as a nation essentially depends on monopolising the markets for her manufactures, never hesitates in co-operating with her manufacturers in suppressing and strangling in their incipient stages the factories of all other nations. Remember the base attempt made to injure the highly merited celebrity of Colonel Humphreys's woollen factory in Connecticut, by shipping to America a cargo in imitation of a certain species of goods manufactured and sold with success by that establishment. The goods sent out from England were of the most flimsy and unsound texture; yet dressed well, and being marked *Humphreysville*, were highly calculated to pass for the production of that factory. Thus the English intended by this unfair, base and clandestine stratagem to aim a vital stab at the reputation, well deserved, of Colonel Humphreys's manufacture. But we may as a nation thank our propitious stars that that factory, as well as a few others, are in successful operation, in despite of all the difficulties and embarrassments thrown in their way. And it is believed that our government, if not already, will before long be convinced that the war of woollen and cotton fabrics now waged between England and America, is fraught with the most decisive and fatal consequences to the one or the other. Such are our convictions on this subject, that we do not hesitate to say that the entire exclusion of British woollen and cotton goods from American markets would inflict a more deadly blow to their prosperity and power as a nation than all the sound drubbings they have received, and may again receive, from the American arms. Great Britain is emphatically a manufacturing nation. From that source she derives her wealth, the sinews of power as a nation. Take away that power, and the Lion crouches. The New-England tars have proved to the world, that in the science of manslaughter, when their country's rights are assailed, they are at least fully as skillful as the inhabitants of the fast-anchored isle: and it does not require the forecast of a prophet to predict that in the science of manufacturing, the New-England people are destined to become the successful competitors of the British nation. New-England now assumes with regard to the residue of America, the attitude which Old England has heretofore occupied with regard to all America. The population of New-England has become dense; her soil in some measure worn out; the arts and sciences

have progressed to a great extent; hence it results that New-England can with advantage to herself, and to the southern countries, enter into the vigorous prosecution of the art of manufacturing. Nature and the natural course of trade have pointed out the northern and western states, as best calculated to become the manufacturers for North and South America, as well as the Mexican country. The numerous water-falls, the salubrity of the climate; the density of population; the cheapness of living; the security arising from her local position against invading armies in time of war, designate Kentucky as pre-eminently calculated to manufacture the cotton of the south and the wool of her own sheep, and that of the middle states. Nothing is more futile and silly than to contend, as some noisy politicians have done, that there is a dissimilarity of interests between the northern, western and southern states. It is true there is a dissimilarity of pursuit; and that is the reason why they are so closely united in interest. Not only the northern and southern states of America are busily laboring for the convenience of each other; but the labor, ingenuity, and art of the whole world of man, terminate in the same result. The states of Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, the Carolinas, and Alabama territory, are profitably engaged in raising cotton; in exchange for which, and their sugar, the western, middle, and northern states can supply them with everything which relieves their necessities, or contributes to their convenience and luxury. Thus, by an internal exchange of commodities, peculiar to their respective soils and climates, the northern and southern sections of America mutually contribute to the support and prosperity of her citizens. If we want examples of other countries which have attained to wealth and celebrity by internal commerce, look to Egypt and to China; which, by internal commerce, in exchanging the commodities of manufacture and agriculture, support a population almost incredible to relate. It is a fact, too, here worthy of notice, that a merely agricultural country always runs the risk of having the balance of trade against her; whereas a country where agriculture and manufactures go hand in hand, runs no such risk, but will uniformly have a large balance in her favor. Before the invention of, and improvements in labor-saving machinery, the objections against manufacturing in America, founded on the scarcity of hands, and the dearth of labor, were entitled to some consideration. But, surely, no person will now seriously contend that the objection has any application. By the power of steam and water, applied to machinery, the same result is produced with the attention of a few hands, which in former days required the united exertions of a great many to effect. But admitting for the sake of argument, that we had made no advances in improving machinery for spinning cotton and wool, we inquire whether the cheapness of living in America would not fully counterbalance the cheapness of labor in England? We cannot close this interesting subject with satisfaction, without noticing the peculiar advantages which the American states, and particularly Kentucky, enjoy in the manufacture of woollen goods. Every man of reflection must know that three-fourths of the civilized world, for three-fourths of the year, wear woollen goods; and must know that one-half the labor of man goes to purchase his clothing, and one-half his sustenance. Hence it follows that those people who have in their possession wool and woollen goods, have that which their neighbors must purchase as regularly as the alterations of the seasons. Whatever revolutions may take place, the operation of eating and wearing must go on. If, then, woollen goods are articles of necessity, and we can manufacture them in Kentucky to greater advantage than they can be manufactured in any other region of the known world, surely the people of Kentucky will not hesitate to lend a helping hand to the laudable efforts now making to establish among us such an invaluable branch of business. For a long series of years Great Britain, France and Spain monopolised measurably the fine wool of the world, and consequently the sale of fine cloths, until by the enterprise of a few American citizens, and the war which devastated Spain, the Merino breed of sheep were introduced into America. The test of experience has proved that the Merino sheep, and their wool, are equal in quality, and succeed as well in America as in Spain. The cheapness of our lands, and the vast extent of our territory, furnish us with more pasture for sheep than can be found in any part of the European world. In Europe, for the purpose of feeding their crowded population, they are compelled to cultivate every acre of arable land. Hence it follows that the European people cannot afford to grow and sell wool on as good terms as we can in America. Although in England a very large quantity of wool is produced, considering the dearth of their lands, and its limited extent; yet their manufacturers are under the necessity of purchasing the greater part of their fine wool in foreign countries, and particularly in Spain, at a high price. The manufacturer in England, in addition to this high price, pays a duty on the exportation of wool, and the freight to England; there he pays a duty on the importation, as well as the profits to the wholesale and retail merchants: after the wool is manufactured into cloth, it goes into the hands of the wholesale merchants, who, when

about to ship it to America for sale, place on it their profit, the duty again on exportation, the freight to America, and the duty on its importation into America. The American wholesale and retail merchants must in addition to all have their profits: so that we may at a moderate calculation, say that English fine cloth, in the whole routine of its course, gathers to itself at least one hundred per cent. more than American fine cloth, when offered for sale. The American manufacturer not only purchases as fine wool at his door as the world can afford, but at lower prices. He sells the cloth again at his door; and it comes into the hands of the consumer free from all those charges of freight, duty, and mercantile profit. From this state of fact, it must be evident that the American manufacturer enjoys an advantage over the English manufacturer in the American market, which ensures finally a successful issue. If in addition to this advantage, which nature has given the American states at large, she has given to Kentucky as great advantages over the old states, as the old states have over Europe in raising sheep, surely we may say with much propriety that it is our interest to manufacture. Who that has travelled through Kentucky, and the contiguous states and territories, and seen the intermixture of prairie land and timber, rich and poor together, with the luxuriance and diversity of grasses, would not exclaim that nature intended the western states for a grazing country? It has been the practice of all countries, and their interest, where it could be accomplished, to locate their factories in the vicinity of the raw material. The inland situation of Lexington; the density of population around it; the progress it has made in the various arts connected with manufactures; the power of its monied capital; and, above all, the contiguity and vast extent of a multiplicity of manufacturing establishments already in operation, point her out as a manufacturing town for the western country. The factories for cotton and wool now in operation in Lexington and its vicinity, if they meet with ordinary encouragement in the sale of their goods, will yield to the citizens of Kentucky, when those difficulties are surmounted which attend new enterprises, lasting and valuable advantages, not only in the sale of their wool, but in the purchase of clothing, on the most convenient and lowest terms. It now remains to say a few things as to the best mode of encouraging domestic manufactures. It has been the practice in England and many other countries, to foster and cherish their infant manufactures with the most assiduous attention. Not only has Great Britain encouraged by bounties, premiums, drawbacks, &c. but the exportation of wool was at one time made felony, punishable first by whipping, in the pillory, cutting off the left hand, and finally by death. At another time, by the laws of England, the dead were to be buried in woollen; and any man found carrying wool for traffic within fifteen miles of the coast, was punishable by fine and imprisonment. Does this seem like permitting trade to regulate itself? Does it not prove incontrovertibly that the British government guard the woollen business as they would the apple of their eye? As to the use of foreign fabrics in preference to their own, such an idea never entered into the head of an Englishman. So great a knave or fool would he have been considered who should have been caught with foreign manufacture on his back, that either the pillory or the madhouse would have been awarded him. Then let us put the question home to ourselves—Shall we, who boast of our independence, and who have lost our dearest relatives and friends in the sanguinary and savage warfare, waged against us by the British government, turn round the very moment they withhold the scourge, and exert every nerve, expend the last hard-earned ninepence in purchasing their fabrics in preference to our own? For every shilling expended in purchasing English goods, is just so much contributed to the support of British subjects. But it is said that they take in exchange our produce, and thus contribute to our support: but let me ask, how much do they take? Every farmer can answer the question, when he reflects that scarcely one season in ten can he get sale at a living price for the half of his produce. He can answer it when he comes to settle with his merchant: he finds, when the account is settled, a large balance to be paid in cash to his merchant; whilst the deluded farmer feeds his imagination with day-dreams of high prices, which he never gets, and good times, which never come—and, take a friend's word for it, never will come, until the use of foreign goods is abandoned. The British government vend in America an amount of goods double at least in value to the American produce which they purchase. Hence it is that when the account is settled between the governments at the year's end, there is always a large balance in favor of the British government; although America, most commonly, in adjusting her accounts of trade with the whole world, has a balance in her favor. From these considerations, we conceive it necessary and indispensable that the American people take a determined stand on this subject; and, by their example, give an impulse to the government. If the American people would unanimously adopt the use of domestic fabrics, in preference to foreign fabrics of the same kind, enough would be done to ensure success to the manufacturer. To accomplish so desirable a measure, the associations which are forming in all the northern and middle states, and some of the southern and western, for the purpose of introducing the use of domestic

goods, seem highly calculated to effect the object. A general consumption of domestic goods would, perhaps, be a much more effectual and permanent encouragement than any duties, drawbacks, or premiums, enacted by congress. But, unquestionably, if in addition to the general use and consumption of domestic goods by our own citizens, congress would interpose such restrictions on foreign articles as would give the American manufacturer a vantage ground in the contest, the success of our factories would be much more certain. The duties might be so judiciously managed by an enlightened congress, that pending the struggle between domestic and foreign fabrics, our government would be completely supplied from the proceeds of those duties. *Brethren of the Columbian Order.* The only apology I can offer you for having detained you thus long, is the importance of the subject: and I trust the day is not far distant, when a general use of domestic goods, in preference to foreign, will secure peace, plenty, and independence at home. Then, indeed, may we say that the deliberations of the great national wigwam have had a happy issue: then may we congratulate our country that the tomahawk is buried for innumerable moons; and smoke in harmony and friendship the calumet of peace until time shall be no more. FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. TO HENRY CLAY, ESQ. No. 3. What would be the consequence of our recognizing the independence of Chili, and of aiding it to settle down under a republican form of government similar to that of our own? Such a declaration on our part would at once relieve our people from all those imputations of low underhand practices which are so galling to their feelings. The friends of the Patriots could no longer be accused of violating the laws of their country—and, for the purpose of befriending the cause of freedom in another nation, the citizen would not be tempted or seduced into mean shifts and evasions of the laws of his own—the traders with the Patriots would no longer be sneered at, as being on a level with African negro traders; for it will always be found that the breach of the law in one respect furnishes a countenance for violating it in another, without regard to the object or the motive. It sounds harshly to the ear, and cannot but be excessively grating to a citizen of Independent America, to be told, that the laws of his country forbid him, under heavy penalties, from contributing toward the emancipation of his fellow men in any quarter of the world. The operations of such laws upon our citizens must be extremely pernicious; the doctrines which they inculcate are destructive of all the elevated sentiments of freemen; and are calculated insidiously to extinguish the free spirit of our people, and to sap the fundamental principles of our government. It is of the generous nature of a true American to sympathize with the oppressed of all nations, and he has a right freely to indulge those feelings; his heart bids him at once extend his arm to rescue the victim from the gripe of despotism, whenever it may be in his power; and the law which prohibits his doing so, contains an indirect lesson of submission to mis-government at home. To cherish the generous feelings, the ardent love of liberty, and the proud spirit of the American people, is the first duty of their government; but, to ensure their safety, it is said, their feelings must sometimes be a little repressed, and their wishes occasionally disappointed; and, that if, upon this great question relative to the recognition and succor of a Spanish republic in the new world, their manifest wishes and the strong bent of their feelings were alone consulted, the United States would immediately have aroused against them, the implacable hostility of all the most potent nations of Europe—Spain and England to a certainty, if not all the others. If this be really the case, it is a consequence of the recognition of the Chilean republic which would be great indeed; and if so, it behoves us to weigh matters very maturely before we venture to provoke hostilities, apparently so extensive and destructive. Let us suggest a few reflections upon this point. On meditating upon the progress and termination of the late European contest, I have in imagination personified the mighty parties in that conflict, as so many fierce wild beasts, who, after a long and most desperate combat provoked by the taste of a bone of liberty accidentally picked up by one of them, now lay stretched upon the field of Waterloo, crippled and bleeding, panting and exhausted, utterly unable to wag a tail, or move a claw. I think of Esop's fable of the combat between the lion and the tiger, and I ask to what but the absolute and total exhaustion of the great contending beasts, can be attributed the permission of the jackals of St. Domingo to run off with a scrap from the bone of contention; or what other reason can be assigned for the total inactivity of all the legimates of the Holy League, and particularly of the adored Ferdinand, while the people of South America are discussing the principles of liberty, and fighting among themselves for independence? That the Patriots of South America, have not been assaulted and crushed, by fleets and armies from Europe, has not been owing to any indisposition or disagreement among the legimates, but to their total inability. Can the United States have anything to fear from any one of the powers of Europe, in consequence of her recognizing the independence of the

South American colonies? In order to ascertain this, let us take a look at each of them. Our differences with Spain commenced more than thirty years ago about the free navigation of the Mississippi, and from that day to this, not a single occasion on which she could manifest her jealousy or animosity, on which she has not furnished us, as far as was in her feeble power, ample grounds for even hostility. She stipulated by solemn treaty, to allow us the free navigation of the Mississippi, and a deposit at New Orleans, yet broke that treaty, closed the navigation of that river, and prohibited the deposit. She ceded Louisiana to France; we purchased and paid for it; she refused to comply with the contract, and persisted in holding Baton Rouge, which was properly a part of our purchase. We at length entered and drove her from our territory, and she walked off like a quarish bully, growled but submitted. Her ambassador Yrujo practised all sorts of intrigues; encouraged the enemies of our republican institutions in every possible way, and concluded by insulting our government; for which he was ordered off by our President, and was received, thanked and promoted by his *adored* master. In short, the hostility of Spain towards us is deep-rooted and inveterate, and but for the want of ability in her would have broken out long ago into an open rupture. The power of Spain is altogether contemptible; she has done us all the harm she could whenever an opportunity served. An open rupture with her, therefore, would certainly be desirable; our navy might be usefully employed, and the acquisition of Florida would afford some compensation for her numerous wrongs and depredations on our commerce, and the long unsettled balance she owes us.—Indeed, when I reflect on the uninterrupted series of injuries which the United States have suffered from Spain, and for which there has not been the slightest reparation or atonement, I blush for the honor and dignity of our government. From Old Spain then we have nothing to fear. Spain is the only power in Europe who could, according to any principle of justice, or consistently with what was formerly conceived to be the law of nations, have any right to consider our recognition of the independence of Chili, as an act of open hostility.—For according to Vattel:— "If the prince attacking the fundamental laws, gives his subjects a legal right to resist him—if tyranny becoming insupportable, obliges the nation to rise in their defence, every foreign power has a right to succour an oppressed people, who implore their assistance; for when a people from good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, justice and generosity require that brave men should be assisted in the defence of their liberties." B. 2, ch. 4, sec. 56. This law of nations, it may be said, however, as laid down by Vattel and such authors, has been long since totally disregarded. I acknowledge it has been so, but it is not now, nor ever will be the case, when the imbecility of the rulers of nations is such, that they find themselves compelled to rally, collect, and reanimate the powers of their people by an appeal to the principles of justice and of reason.—Before the great body of the people of any of the European nations can be again aroused, and induced heartily to co-operate with their rulers in rekindling foreign wars, they must be fully satisfied that it is for the purpose of defending themselves against some additional oppressions, or in order to regain some of their lost rights. The days of aristocratic delusion are over, and the people of Europe are every where enquiring what they gained by the loss of the rivers of blood which have flowed from their veins. But still, it is said, we have much to dread from England, because she is the ally of Spain, and bound and willing and able to take part with her in defending her American possessions; besides, as a matter of policy, it is said England would be glad of the pretext to wage war upon us for the purpose of crippling our rising navy; that the power of the British navy is immense, and needs employment; that England looks on us with the most restless jealousy, as her greatest rival; that she hates us as such, and more especially for having vanquished her in the war of the revolution, and still more for having stripped from her brow, during the late war, some of her proudest laurels. That she is exceedingly jealous of our rival greatness, is most true; that she would avail herself of every opportunity to retard our growth, is no less true; but the late war has wrought a wonderful change in our favor. Instead of putting us back, all the world saw, and we too feel, that it has put us forward at least half a century; and there is no foreign nation on earth that sees and understands the effect of the late war upon us better than England does. Since the taking of the *Guerricere* and the battle of New Orleans, she has thought better of the United States than she did before; she is now strongly impressed with the belief, that however desirable such a thing might be to her, yet it is not altogether so safe as she once thought it was, to grapple with this democratic government. It is true, the foreigner may reproach us with a *Harford Convention*, and other examples of depraved delinquency, during the season of severest trial, which every honest man would fain see expunged from the history of his country. But even these loathsome efforts of malice and moral treason are already drawing down upon their authors universal execration, and are only remembered to be contrasted with the general sentiment of patriotism that prevailed in the Union, and which will ever be found adequate, if properly cherished, to preserve this blessed government a-

gainst every possible combination of the jealousy and power of the legitimates.

But it is not merely from the high estimates which all the Legitimists, and particularly England, have formed of us, since McDonough's and Jackson's victories, that we may calculate on respect and peace from them.—There are other and much more conclusive reasons why most of them, but especially England, will not dare interfere with us for declaring in favor of the Patriots; the chief of which reasons, is the naked and incontrovertible fact that they are utterly destitute of the means and the finances—England from her national debt and her paupers has not a penny to spare.—The English borough-mongers may continue to drag along for a few years more under the absolute power of imprisonment law, by borrowing money to pay the interest of the national debt, and thus may finally succeed in establishing an *unmixed* government or pure despotism; but they will find some difficulty in obtaining the hearty concurrence of the people in a war against us in behalf of the ungrateful Ferdinand, for whom they have already contributed so much of their labour and their blood; nor will they readily persuade the British navy that much, either of profit or of honor, is to be gained by another war with the Republic of America.

It is clear from the experience of the two last centuries, that England not having the *men* to wage a foreign war, can only carry it on by means of her *money*. In order, therefore, to form a correct opinion of her disposition and ability to make war upon us, for assisting the American subjects of her ally, the adored Ferdinand, to obtain their freedom, we must take a look at the *state of her coffers*; for if they be empty, we may be sure that the domineering spirit of England will be perfectly still—she will affect to be very strictly observant of her faith—she will talk of her honor and justice, and even assume the air of generosity and magnanimity—her whole soul will be in a flame at the thought of losing her commercial monopoly, and of missing so fair a chance of pillage and plunder; but if her coffers be empty, she will not dare tell us to abstain from the recognition of the republic of Chili, or to tell us to look to her thousand floating batteries.

Let us pause here a while, until we reflect upon the present *real condition* of that "most stupendous fabric of human invention," the British government.

LAUTARO.

The Yellow fever continues still to rage in New Orleans, taking off the Creoles as well as Americans. It is very destructive in Natchez also, inasmuch that business has been measurably suspended, many of the inhabitants have left the city, and the governor has requested the legislature to assemble in Washington instead of Natchez.

The French army has lately been increased.

It is at length officially announced that RICHARD RUSH, Esq., is appointed envoy to England, and that he will go out in the Franklin 74, Capt. Stewart, from Annapolis. Dr. BRAN is also officially stated to be commissioned by the President as Governor of Alabama. Col. JOHN WILLIAMS is re-elected Senator in Congress from Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, OCT. 24.

Arrived at Shippingport on Monday last, the Steam Boat Franklin, capt. John Nelson, from New-Orleans, with a full cargo of dry goods, groceries and hardware.

Sailed from Shippingport on Wednesday last, the Steam Boat Telegraph, with a full cargo for New-Orleans.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to sale, that valuable HOUSE AND LOT on Second-street, nearly opposite Mrs. Russell's in Lexington, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November, instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises—to be sold in pursuance of an interlocutory decree and an amendment thereto, pronounced by the Fayette Circuit Court in the suit in Chancery wherein Thomas Bodley, John McKinley and others are complainants, and James Coleman and John Todd, Jr. defendants. Terms of sale, one third cash, the balance in one and two years equal payments.

WM. MACREAN, Commissioners.
ALEX. PARKER, }
November 1—2t

TOBACCO NOTES,

For sale at the office of the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

November 1—4t.

State of Kentucky.

Payette Circuit, set.—September Term, 1817.
JOSEPH SMITH, complainant
against WILLIAM HARRY, } In Chancery.
JAMES OWENS, & friends. }

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant William Harry, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant Harry is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said Harry shall appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term of this court, and answer the complainant's Bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington, eight weeks, as the law directs.

A copy. Tests.
THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.
November 1, 1817.—8t.

An Office to Rent.

THE front room of the house on Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-House, lately occupied by Mr. Rhineclauder, is now at liberty: it is well calculated for an office, and may be entered into immediately. For particulars, apply at this Office, or to

MASLIN SMITH.
Nov. 1—1t

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations humbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 1.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Washington City, Oct. 21.

"It is now two weeks, owing to a temporary absence from this place, since I last wrote to you: But, in truth, we have not a word of what you would call *news*; and the Quindunes of the metropolis were never so much at a loss for a topic of conversation as they are at this moment. Mr. Rush, you will see, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James, and is to proceed to his destination in the same style that Mr. Pinkney did; that is, in a 74 gun ship. It is very well, I think, to show John Bull a sample of our *manufactures* in that way: It may have a tendency to make him a little more respectful. The Franklin will probably join the squadron in the Mediterranean after she leaves England, and the Washington 74 will, it is likely, return home.

The President is expected at the seat of government in two or three days.

By the news from Europe, it would seem that the question of the emancipation of the South American provinces, at present excites much attention there. As to the interference of the European governments in the prevailing contest between Spain and her Colonies, it depends, in my opinion, wholly upon Great Britain; and Great Britain, rely on it, will not interpose unless she derives from her interposition great commercial advantages. Reflecting upon this subject, I have concluded that the British will keep aloof, look on with apparent indifference, but with a very vigilant eye, and wait until a period in the contest shall arrive when the Spanish government must decide either to relinquish America altogether, or to give to foreign powers extraordinary commercial privileges for effectual maritime and military aid. But may not this policy on the part of Great Britain eventually defeat itself? May she not wait so long for the golden terms which she requires from Spain, as to give the Patriots time to strengthen themselves in such a manner as to set all Europe at defiance? In truth, my friend, if the South Americans are determined to be free, it is not in the power of all the world to prevent it. Their climate alone would kill more troops than all the crowned heads of the old world could just now spare; and as to the United States, if they never become the active friend, they will to a certainty never become the active enemy, of the Patriots. You may judge of the difficulty of conquering the country, when I assure you, upon the authority of a letter from an intelligent correspondent in St. Thomas, which I have now before me, that the royalist general Morillo was nearly six weeks upon the island of Margarita with all his disposable force, and after doing his utmost was compelled to a precipitate retreat, without subjugating to the rule of his royal master that little spot of earth. From the losses sustained by the forces of Morillo, it is calculated, that European troops employed in Venezuela, would lose on an average, in a contest with the Independent party, about thirty-seven and an half per cent. of their number per annum, with very little loss on the side of the independents. It ought not, however, to be disguised, that the contest must be long and arduous; for, that the powers of Europe will interpose sooner or later I feel perfectly assured; and in that event the conflict will become still more difficult for those who are fighting for freedom. I think I can perceive most distinctly that the deadly combat for independence is to be maintained almost exclusively in Venezuela and the adjacent provinces. La Plata, Chili and Peru, will easily succeed, if they are not false to themselves, because, as I once before expressed myself to you, they have got the sinew of war—money. Mina, you will observe, has been unsuccessful in Mexico, which was to have been expected; yet I do not, on that account, despair of the emancipation of that fine province. Whenever the leading men in it resolve to cut the knot which ties them to Spain—and they will do it when they see their interest in it—it will be the work of but a moment. The vice-roy of Mexico could at this instant, I have not a doubt, consummate, without bloodshed, the independence of that portion of the Spanish possessions; and, with the mines and the mint under his control, where would he find an enemy? The merchants of London, and the chancellor of the British Exchequer, would be the first to make a treaty with him.

The actual condition of France constitutes a powerful diversion in favor of the patriotic cause of South America. The French are still restless and dissatisfied, and according to the policy of Great Britain must be watched and kept under. The Bourbon princes and the priests are doing all in their power to put out the lights of French intellect. They will find it rather a difficult task; but if they should succeed, the French nation can always re-light itself at our candle. By way, Great Britain, I apprehend, has got herself into rather an awkward predicament with regard to France. If we consult history, we shall find that the English always made war against the French whenever the latter happened to have an active and intelligent monarch. This was the true secret of the hostility of the British to Napoleon: They feared his penetrating and his enterprising genius, much more than they cared for his illegitimate royalty. But now France has got a *national parliament*, which, let who will reign, cannot fail to keep the French people alive to their true inter-

ests relatively to Great Britain; so that in putting down one great and enlightened individual, the British have sanctioned the establishment of a legislative body which, as long as it exists, will be a source of intelligence terrible for England, and which reduces her to the necessity of being perpetually on the alert, and keeping in pay the continental kings whom she has so long hired to fight her battles. Ever since the Norman conquest, the English have dreaded the imposing neighborhood of the French; and, with equal advantages of legislation, there cannot be a doubt but that France will rise to the superiority which her paramount resources entitle her to. If the United States did not grow so rapidly, the ruin of the British empire would still be reserved as a task for the French.

The emperor Alexander and his prince Galitzin have become, you will perceive, very friendly to the "Massachusetts Peace Society." Into what absurdities does not human nature run! *Peace, in the abstract*, is a very good thing. But will any man pretend to tell me that *peace with slavery* is desirable? The Russian bores have peace; but is it a peace consonant to the rights of human nature? France has peace, Spain has peace, England has peace; but, in the name of Heaven! what sort of peace? Why, peace with national subjection, national superstition, and general starvation. And the Emperor Alexander, who never knew any other means of governing than by military force, is very fond of peace:—And prince Galitzin most piously quotes the bible on the occasion. O! the hypocrites. I have no doubt the Dey of Algiers would join the society too. The great-tyrant the world has ever seen, would be the friend of peace if you would let him have his own way. For my own part, I am the friend of peace so far as it is consonant with my own fair personal rights and the rights of my country. If any other terms of peace are proposed, I would shout *war forever*."

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Washington City, Oct. 14.

"It has been stated in most of the newspapers, that H. M. Brackenridge, Esq. went out in the Ontario to some part of South America. This is not the fact, he being at this time in this place. It is true that if the government had any objects in contemplation, requiring a knowledge of the language, history and character of the several South American provinces, very few persons could be found so well qualified in these respects as Mr. Brackenridge. There is strong reason to hope that before long we shall be indebted to his pen for throwing much light on these points, hitherto involved in comparative obscurity; an obscurity occasioned, however, not so much by want of the means of information, as by wilful indifference and inattention to the subject.

Heretofore we have stood gaping with stupid infatuation for news from Europe, as if Europe embraced the whole world, or nothing was passing under the sun worthy of our contemplation, save the proceedings of the "legitimists." Happily we are now beginning to turn our backs in pity and disgust upon scenes so shocking to humanity, and to feel how much more important it is to understand better, and cultivate closer relations with our true friends and neighbors on this side the Atlantic.

Their enemies in this country take special care to propagate and confirm the idea which too generally prevails, that the South Americans are a despicable race of men, "unfit for self-government;" but is it for us to repeat such slanders? Before we consent to believe and echo these aspersions against a people, whom we have been prevented from knowing correctly, by the monopolising and tyrannical spirit of their mother country, we ought to recollect the character which *until lately* has been given to us throughout Europe. "Man is every where a noble and a lofty being; and if the burthen which bows him to earth be taken away; if the slavish bands in which he is fastened are burst, he will certainly rise with ease to the natural standing of his character."

That Mr. Prevost has gone to some part of South America, is true; and it may be that the government has dared to send him without asking a passport from the legitimists: and what of that? Is it not notorious that England has had for many years past a strong squadron in the La Plata, and an able minister *de facto* in the disguise of a British consul at Buenos Ayres? Did she ask our leave to send either squadron or ambassador? Why then should we consult her? Is it not time that we should actually feel and assert our *equality with other nations*? Have not the victories of Hull and Jackson succeeded in awakening us from the dream of continued dependence on England? Or is that disgraceful conceit to linger forever in our imagination?

"For my part, I am clearly of opinion, that our government ought to have indefatigably observing and incorruptible men stationed, to watch and advise them of passing events in all those provinces. It is not possible, however, that Judge Prevost has been appointed for anything beyond the scope of a commercial agency. I say it is impossible, because he is too well known by without acquirements, and that temper and habitude of mind, which could enable him to serve well and do honor to this rising nation, which is now so much regarded, and ought therefore to stand so much on its character in a diplomatic capacity. He has that habit of close and deep research, that indefatigable industry and familiarity with the history of our own and other revolutions, which should be deemed b-

government as essential qualities? A man may be a very pleasant companion; play a good knife and fork; turn off a glass, and tell a story with infinite *gaiety* and humor; in short, a very adept in the gastronomic art; but it is one thing to discover the secret spring of rival parties struggling for power in a revolutionary country; to scan their principles; to develop their resources; to penetrate their designs; to reclaim them from error and prejudice; to shew them the quick-sands which our experience has pointed out; to report their fitness for and capacity to maintain independence; and to point out the course which this government ought to pursue towards them; in a word, to decide upon their fate: it is another and a *far different thing*, to mingle, in due proportion, the ingredients of good seasoning; to detect the improprieties of a particular sauce; to know how to make an oyster-pie or stuff a bullock's kidney, *a-la-mode de Paris*, with the most accomplished knight of the griddle.

"In the days of our youth, we chose our Franklins and our Jeffersons to send abroad. Compare with them your Prevosts, your Worthingtons, and a certain Mr. Robinson, claiming intimacy with Mr. Joseph Lewis, late of congress, and some other 'flies in amber'; and who shall say that we are not rapidly advancing—*backwards*!"

* Mr. Worthington is a republican in principle, but is extremely visionary, and not gifted with much wisdom, talents, or common sense: he was a clerk in the comptroller's office at Washington.

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

English news has been received, via Philadelphia and New York, to September 9th. The Morning Chronicle, of London, reiterates the assertion, that the allied legitimate have formed a treaty for the reduction of the South American colonies, with clauses respecting a more liberal Spanish commerce and the slave trade. But the Courier, the principal paper of the ministry, denies the statement altogether. The first trial by jury, in *civil actions*, which ever took place in Scotland, is said to have occurred in January, 1815! Lord Cochrane is expected to resign his seat in Parliament, and Roger O'Connor is to be nominated in his stead. Shocks of Earthquakes were noticed in England in August. The frigate Inconstant arrived in England August 30, from New York. The grain harvest is not good in Ireland, but that of potatoes is excellent. It is said Lord Amherst brought a respectful letter from Napoleon to the Prince Regent. The Russian Envoy at the Brazils, is said to have taken offence and left that country. The American Minister in Russia is treated with great distinction, and it is thought important negotiations are in progress. The Russian army is about to be placed on the peace establishment. Messrs. Eutis and Gallatin were at the Hague August 27. The French now give a bounty on grain only at the Mediterranean ports. The foreign army in France is not to be reduced the present year. Lord Byron's family estate in Nottinghamshire, consisting of 3000 acres, was lately sold at auction for 95,500 guineas. Mr. Gallatin and Dr. Eutis presented their credentials to the King of the Netherlands, at Brussels, on the 30th of July, as envoys from the United States, charged with the definitive arrangement of the commerce between the two nations. The king had appointed commissioners to negotiate a treaty with them. Gen. Baron Tuyl is appointed Russian minister to the United States to succeed Mr. Daschkoff, who has been recalled. The Edinburgh Reviewers think, that by cutting a canal of only nine leagues in length across the isthmus of Panama, through a country mostly flat, the North and South Seas could be united, and the route to India and China shortened more than ten thousand miles. A Madrid article of July 29, states that 8 or 9,000 troops had, the four previous months, sailed from Cadiz for South America. "A new expedition, composed of about 4000 men, of whom about a fifth are cavalry, will sail in a few days and will complete the force that Government will send to those possessions to endeavor to re-establish their authority. Independently of these measures, every merchant vessel leaving the ports of Spain for Peru or Mexico, will transport a certain number of troops, according to her tonnage. These reinforcements are designed to fill up the vacancies occasioned by a destructive war."

The Pernambuco patriots have been completely subjugated by the Portuguese royalists.

NEWS.

LATEST FROM MINA.

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 9.

We left General Mina, first blockaded among the mountains, afterwards on one mountain, reduced to 600 men, and surrounded by 7 to 8000 royalists; we expected, in consequence, every moment an exterminating bulletin, announcing the total destruction of the General and his army. Instead of this, however, a despatch of one Pascal de Linau to the Vice-roy Apodaca, inserted; it is said, in a gazette extraordinary of the government of Mexico, dated the 27th August 1817, informs us, that "the brisk attack of the 5th inst. did not immediately cause the surrender of the place, but intimidated a defender, who projected a retreat, and effected the same during the night, favored by the wind and rain which fell on the 11th."

It would thus appear that the soldiers of Mr. de Linau were not inclined to say forth in pursuit of the enemy without umbrellas; and as it might have been

difficult to have procured them a sufficient number, they adopted the prudent measure of allowing General Mina to depart with his troops, (except a few stragglers, as is inevitable in a retreat) his immense baggage, artillery, ammunition, &c. for in this affair, as in all former ones, there is no mention whatever of cannon, colors or even a musket taken, although these are generally the proofs and trophies of victory.

But to put trifling aside, we may conclude that General Mina, having resolved to change his position, either in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining provisions, or because his views were directed upon another point, effected his retreat in the best order, and lost no other men than those who were not in a condition to follow him, which is the inevitable result of forced marches. If we had felt any uneasiness respecting the situation of this active and brave officer, the report of Mr. de Linau would have immediately tranquilized us.

ST. LOUIS, OCT. 11.

We learn that a party of troops consisting of 50 men and officers, either going to, or returning from the army of General Mina, were met in the plains, a few days march west of the Sabine river, by 300 royalists and Indians, who engaged them and defeated the party. Upwards of 40 of the patriots were killed and wounded, and the remainder made prisoners. Two expresses from Mina's Army had arrived at Natchitoches with a large bundle of despatches. Translations were making for the Red river Newspaper.

BOSTON, OCT. 11.

PROGRESS OF THE INDEPENDENTS. Ship Minerva, capt. Chase, of Nantucket, has arrived at Edgartown from Valparaiso, having left that place on the 24th May. News reached Valparaiso four days previous to the sailing of the Minerva, of the capture by the Patriots of Talcahuana, which was the last place on the coast of Chili that the Royalists held. Talcahuana or Talcahuana lies in the bay of Concepcion, and forms the port of the interior city of that name, which is nearly three leagues distant. This place has been taken and retaken several times during the present revolutionary struggle; and its importance is so commanding, that a surrender of the city of Concepcion has generally followed as a matter of course. Valparaiso is situated about ten leagues from the former place.

A BON PRIZE!

BALTIMORE, OCT. 15, 1817.
Messrs. GAINES & McCalla,
GENTLEMEN—No. 9695 in the Washington Monument Lottery, which was left by our Mr. Simkins with you for sale, came out this day a Prize of \$10,000.

Yours Respectfully,
SIMPSON & USHER.

THEATRE.

MR. BLISSET'S NIGHT.

This Evening, November 4,

will be presented the admired comedy in five acts (never performed in Lexington) called

HE WOULD BE A SOLDIER.

After which the laughable Interlude, called

Sylvester Daggerwood,

or
THE MAD DUNSTABLE ACTOR.

To conclude with the admired Musical Farce, called

THE POOR SOLDIER.

*For particulars see bills of the day.
Mr. and Mrs. SAAVAGE'S Benefit,
on Tuesday evening next.

Nov. 1—1t.

Wilkins & Ernest.

HAVE just received a few barrels PRIME MACKEREL, which they will sell low for Cash; and have also on hand a quantity of best

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR,
LUMP
LOAF
Nov. 1—4t

Wanted Immediately,

FOURTEEN thousand of the best poplar SHINGLES, for which cash will be given. Apply at this office, or to

MASLIN SMITH.
Nov. 1—4t

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 30th of October, 1817, a RED LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing the following notes:

1 note on the Russellville Bank, \$20,
1 note German Bank of Wooster, \$10,
1 \$10 gold piece,
1 note of \$3 on Owl Creek Bank,
1 promissory note on Thomas Stuart of Pennsylvania, for \$42,
1 do. on Moses Linn, \$75,
1 do. on John Rowen, \$10,
1 do. on Oliver Brent, \$14 50,
A list of notes left with James Beatty for collection, not recollected.
1 note signed over by John Smith to me, on John Strimling, to the amount of \$85 75,
And a bill of Jewelry to the amount of \$10.
The above reward will be given to any person who will return the pocket book, with its contents, to this office, or to Ashton & Beach.
JACOB MUSSER.
Lexington, Nov. 1—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the late residence of William Robinson, deceased, on Monday next the third day of November, near Richard Childs's tavern on Stroud's road, CORN, OATS, HEMP, TOBACCO, HORSES, CATTLE and HOGS, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS, with many other articles too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above three dollars: bonds and approved security will be required. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. October 25th, 1817.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, } Executor.
JAMES C. ROBINSON, }
SUSANNA ROBINSON, } Executrix.
Nov. 1—1t

SALES AT AUCTION.

By BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,

THIS MORNING,

November 1, at 9 o'clock,

BROAD CLOTHS, Coatings and Cassinets,
Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Suspenders;
1 Flute with Instructions;
2 Dressing Boxes,
Some BOOKS, &c. &c.

On Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ON LIBERAL CREDITS.

20 pieces Superfine Domestic Cloths, assorted colours;
1200 lb. Crowley Steel;
2300 lb. LEAD, with sundry other articles.
November 1, 1817—1t.

NEW STORE.

GEORGE COX,

HAS just opened, at his store next door above Mr. James Garrison's Apothecary's shop, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

particularly a good selection of the following articles, viz:

Superfine, fine, and common Cloths,
Double and single mill'd Casimeres,
Rose and point Blankets,
Bombazets, Flannels, Hosiery,
Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings,
Brown Holland, Diaper,
Ginghams, Dimities, Calicoes,
Coburg Merino Shawls,
Vestings, Manchester and Woollen Cords,
Straw Bonnets, Fur Trimmings,
Also, a good variety of Ladies', Miss', Men's, Boy's and Children's Shoes,
Boy's Leather Hats,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
Prime Green Coffee, &c.
After a few days he expects to keep a constant supply of Band Boxes.

FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,

A MULATTO GIRL, eighteen years old, and a good set of GUAGING INSTRUMENTS, with instructions for using them, if required.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817—3t.

Bradford & Megowan,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,
HAVING formed a connection with CHAS. BUCK, Esq. the Auctioneer & Commissioner, Business will in future be conducted under the firm of

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN.
At the old stand, corner of Short and Upper streets; where they will punctually attend to any business confided to them.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817—4t
CASH advanced upon consignments.

JOHN DEVERIN,

(DISTILLER)

Short street, facing the Court-House,

HAS for sale, by wholesale and retail, the following Liquors:

Holland Gin, first quality,
Spirits of Wine, do.
Cherry Brandy and Bounce,
Balsam of Life, acknowledged as the best,
Stomachic, Anti-Putrid, Febrifuge Acid, &c.
Antiscorbatic, sovereign against surfeits, cholera, &c.; the manner of using it is joined to the bottle.
Vulnary-water, excellent in cases of wounds and bruises, cramps in the stomach, &c., with a direction.

Extract of Wormwood: this spirituous and anti-putrid liquor, of the most agreeable taste, is a compound of seventeen simples, distilled with Cogniac Brandy; the daily use of it to the quantity of a wine glass in a tumbler full of water, drank half an hour before dinner, sharpens the appetite, facilitates digestion, restores strength to weak and delicate constitutions.

ALSO,

Rappee and Macouba Saufts, Mustard and Nutmegs.
Nov. 1—3t

SEASONABLE FRESH GOODS,

BY THE PACKAGE AND PIECE.

THE Subscribers have received, and now offer for sale, at their store on Mill street, between Main and Short streets, a handsome assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

the most of which have been purchased at the late sales at Auction in Philadelphia; and will be sold by the package, piece, or entire invoice, (amounting to about 14,000 dollars) at the Philadelphia cash prices, with the additional expense of transportation—consisting of

Superfine, second, and coarse Broad Cloths,
Ladies' Pelisse and Habit
ditto
Shepherd's best London double mild Casimeres
Fine and low priced ditto ditto
Rose and Point Blankets, assorted in bales
Red and green 6-4 Backings
Red, white, and yellow Flannels
Super white shirting ditto
6-4 superfine stout dark Green
Superfine and low priced Calicoes
Furniture plate ditto
Elegant rich Chintz ditto
Low priced and superfine fashionable Furniture
Drapes

Long Cloths, and other Shirting Muslins
Bleached domestic ditto
A handsome assortment of 4-4 Irish Linens
ditto of French Linen Cambric
9-8 and 6-4 Cambrick Muslins
Black and assorted colored ditto
Linen Damask for Table Cloths
Cotton ditto
Madras Handkerchiefs, various qualities
8-4 Cashmere Shawls
Dark Loom Chintz ditto
Scarlet Waterloo Cloth ditto
Black and coloured Bombazettes
4-4 rich orange and scarlet printed Rat-tinets

Jaconet, Nansook, and Demi-Cambrick
Muslins
Spring'd Mull ditto
4-4 and 6-4 superfine Scotch Book ditto
Ditto imitation India ditto
Corded Muslins
Superfine Batas, Sauns, and other India
Muslins
Chocolate, scarlet, yellow and flag Silk Handkerchiefs
Black willied and fringed ditto
Cotton and Linen Brown Hollands
Velvets and Corals—Beaver Gloves
A handsome assortment of Winter Vestings
Men's and Women's black and colored
Worsted Hose
Children's ditto
Men's Lamb's Wool and Virginia Hose
Sewing Silks and Traces of every color
Best quality London Twist
Black Canton Silk

MARKET.

12 Boxes best SPANISH SEGARS, and
14 ditto 8 by 10 WINDOW GLASS.
GIBBS & McCALLA
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817—4t.

PROPOSAL

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK ENTITLED

*Dialogues Pleasant and Interesting,
Upon the all-important subject in Church Govern-
ment, What are the Legitimate Terms of
Admission to Visible Church Communion?*

BY ADAM RANKIN,

*Pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian
Church in Lexington, Kentucky.*

IT is agreed, that communion presupposes
union; and that, in every association, sig-
nals are essential to union and communion; and
that invisible union is essential to divine com-
munion. But the question is, Whether invis-
ible union alone entitles to visible sacramental
communion? This is affirmed on one side, and
denied by the other, who maintains that pro-
fessional union is essential to sacramental com-
munion.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PERSON OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART FIRST.

A Professor of Theology;

His Session;

A Dutch Female;

Cara, the Professor's wife, and

Adult Sons and Daughters;

A Doctor of Divinity, and

The Joint Session of both the Doctors.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART SECOND.

The Professor of Theology, and

A Young Man, an elder in his Session, and

His Student, now on trial for holy office.

These debate the above point before the

Grand Sanhedrim; 1st, From Scripture; 2d,

From facts in the primitive Christian Church;

3d, In the times of reformation; 4th, From

that to this.

SCENE CONTINUED.

Part 3d, Objections canvassed; Part 4th,

The consequences of Sectarian and Anti-Sectarian

communion in relation to a particular

church; to the church at large, and the sur-

rounding world.

The Sanhedrim is an august assembly of di-

vin, and ruling elders, the collected wisdom

of the age.

The President, the judge and moderator;

for he acts in each as occasion requires, with

the utmost propriety and comely majesty, sup-

ports order, and conducts the debate.

The Professor is a thorough-bred divine,

second to none in pulpit eloquence, long a pro-

fessor of theology with great elat; but whether

from nature or habit contracted in his of-

fice, is somewhat overbearing.

His antagonist, named William, is a youth of

handsome abilities, natural and acquired; in

modesty pays due respect to his minister, pro-

fessor and antagonist; but to no man will sac-

rifice his zeal for truth.

From the relation between the two there

was unbounded confidence; all liberties given

and taken which might enable each party to do

justice to the subject and amuse the assembly

with words of witty invention, without fear of

offence, by which their Dialogues merited the

name of "pleasant and interesting."

CONVOLUTIONS.

The work will be printed in the form of an

octavo volume of about 300 pages, on fine pa-

per, neatly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers, thus bound, will

be \$2.50 a copy; two dollars printed on fine

paper and bound in boards; or \$1.50 on

coarse paper, in boards.

The patrons and especially the printers, who

will interest themselves in this work, shall be

acknowledged at least with the common tyte.

The author intends to publish a list of the

subscribers' names, titles and places of abode.

When 500 copies are subscribed, the work

shall go to press.

The public's humble Servant,

A. RANKIN.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1817.—1f

Subscriptions received to the above work,
at this office.

NOTICE

I WILL practise law in the Circuit and Coun-
ty Courts of Bath, Montgomery, Floyd and

Greenup.—I reside in Mount Vernon.

LEVI LUTHER TODD.

Lexington, Aug. 16.—13f

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an inten-
tion to devote himself to the practice of

Law. His office is kept in a front room of the

brick building opposite Capt. Postlewaite's Inn.

1-f January 6, 1817.

WOOD WANTED.

Wanted a large quantity of

GOOD SOUND WOOD.

FOR which the highest price will be given

in CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON

WOOLLEN FACTORY. August 30—1f

THE CELEBRATED BULL,

RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Sil-

ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cat-

tles under the direction of the Agricultural So-

ciety, is at my farm near Lexington, for the con-

venience of those who wish to improve their

breed of cattle. Free Dollars is the price;

good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size, any animal

of his kind in the state; his calves selling

from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and

from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I

have not heard of a single one of an inferior

description—all are greatly superior to those

by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—1f

WANTED,

ONE or two APPRENTICES to the Print-

ing Business. None but such as have a

tolerably good English education at least, with

correct moral characters, will be taken. Ap-

ply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

July 26—J. NORVELL & CO.

DOCTOR ROSS

WILL practise MEDICINE & SURGERY

in Lexington and vicinity; his shop is

on Short-street, between Lanphear's and

Wicklie's taverns, opposite Oliver Keen,

Esq's, where he may be always found except

when on professional business.

He will vaccinate all who may wish it at

his shop, and the poor at their houses, gratis.

July 12—1f

J. NORVELL & CO.

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,

MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON,

Are prepared to execute every kind of

PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and

promptitude, such as

CARDS, HAND-BILLS,

PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,

BLANK FORMS, &c.

They have one of the most complete offi-

ces in the country, for printing jobs of every de-

scription; and respectfully solicit a continuance

of that liberal share of support, with which the

Kentucky Gazette establishment has hitherto

been favored.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING
COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a
quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags,
which are necessary to enable them to manu-
facture the important article of fine Paper, of
which so much is annually imported, and might
be avoided, if the patriotism and economy of
the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to
adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern
states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usu-
ally hung up in a place, convenient for the
purpose, and in which are deposited the rags
that almost daily appear in every large family.
At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus at-
tended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-
money, and greatly aid the important manu-
factures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine

bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price

in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow

made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—1f

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in

complete operation. The business will

hereafter be conducted under the firm of

ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant sup-

ply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran

and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the

customary prices. The Company continue to

purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the mar-

ket price will be given. They also want a

quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whis-

key and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff,

for which they will give a liberal price. They

have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for card-

ing and spinning Cotton, of an excellent qual-

ity; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H.

MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lexington, July 19.—1f

FOR SALE,

On accommodating terms, the following property:

1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with

a log house thereon, opposite the

Brewery.

1 LOT fronting on Short street continued,

424 feet, with a brick stable thereon.

1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main

cross street, 66 feet from Second st.

1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, op-

posite Mrs. Parker's, with two log

houses thereon.

1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCall's, fronting 30

feet on Main Cross street, with a new

two-story Brick House thereon.

1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 434 feet

on Main Cross street, running back

to an alley.

5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 54 acres,

enclosed with posts and rails, ad-

joining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and

opposite the late residence of W. T.

Barry.

1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting

on Mill street 24 feet.

W. S. DALLAM.

Jul 19, 1817.—1f

CARDING & FULLING,

AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort

road, one mile from Lexington.—WOOL

carded at 6d per pound. Also, FULLING &

FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the

best manner, at all times, having water of

year round. FOR SALE, a quantity of

very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for

Negroes clothing, and some Woollens.

THOMAS ROYLE.

Aug. 15, 1816.—34—1f

TO FARMERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the

Kentucky Gazette Office, a PAMPHLET,

entitled "A Collection of Papers, giving an Ac-

count of the English Cattle in Kentucky;

and Extracts from Various Publications,

"showing the Value and Importance of

"Imported Breed of Cattle, together with

"some other useful Papers. Collected and

"Published by some of the Members of the

"Kentucky Agricultural Society."—Price 25

cents.

Lexington, October 4.—40—1f

CLERK WANTED.

A PERSON of good character, well acquaint-

ed with accounts, may find employment

by enquiring of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—1f

CASH

Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and

CORSE HORSE HAIR & COWS TAILS,

at the Auction and Commission Store of

A. LEGRAND & CO.

Lexington, Sept. 13.—1f

TOBACCO.

1000 hds. wanted. Enquire of

Jan. 17—3f J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

JAMES EADES, (living in Lexington, Ky.

on Short-street, first Brick House below

Lanphear's Hotel,) wishes to sell the HOUSE

and LOT in which he now lives; a well built

brick house, two stories high, 82 feet by 22,

convenient back buildings, good water, stables,

carriage house, &c. Also, an OUT-LOT of 5

acres; also two lots on Third street, 50 feet by

150, on one of which lots is a well built two

store log house, a good well of water, stable,

&c. all of which property will be sold far below

its real value, for Cash, or in exchange for

Land in the country.

June 16. 6m

FOUNDRY

J. BRUEN

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the

town of Lexington, opposite Lewis San-

ders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends

and the public in general, that he now carries

on in all its branches; that all kinds of

BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had

on short notice and in the best manner; and

also BELLS for taverns, courts-houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and

punctually attended to.

He will give the highest price in Cash for

thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.